

## Bankruptcy at San Francisco.

We have disastrous news from California; disastrous, but not surprising. Full details are given on another page. There has been, as it is there recounted, a great "panic" in San Francisco; many of the chief business men have failed; and the worst is not yet seen. Page, Bacon & Co., Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Robinson & Co., of the Merchants' Bank, and many of the merchants have failed. The fall of Page & Bacon at St. Louis—The eminent houses just named, according to the California papers, promised speedy redemption. The Alta California describes it as a "great and overwhelming financial crash," and the event has long been foreseen by observing men. The cause is admirably generalized by that journal, when it says that "the people of California stand in business relation to those of the Atlantic States similar to that which is held by the latter toward the English and French. They have sent away every dollar of gold they could raise, to pay for manufactures and provisions produced in other countries. They have paid for what they could, and when cargo after cargo of merchandise has arrived here—of which there was no possible need for twelve months—they have been bought up on credit, and held by men who hired money at three per cent. a month to do business on. They grew worse and worse, and men were straining every nerve to keep along, when the news of the failure of Page & Bacon arrived." The same journal conveys the idea that the talk of resumption is doubtful.

This great event affords abundant light on the British Free trade delusion. We take for granted, when a mercantile community falls in mass—for that appears about the English of the matter—that their whole system is rotten from the foundation. "The distance lends enchantment to the view; and the magnificent intermediaries of California and this country, the heroic overland and overseas routes, the gold, the crimes, and the fevered extemporization of the scene, blind people to the fact that California, under her present policy of producing a single article, and going thousands of miles for most of the necessities of life, cannot pay her expenses. Her gold, even \$80,000,000 a year—does not keep her afloat, for middle men and foreign agents eat it all up. She is now temporarily in difficulty, amounting to ruin, for the want of a system which shall truly make her independent. That she cannot become under the present commercial policy of the Union. Until she is secured in her due right to keep her gold in quantities for home consumption, she will be habitually bankrupt, and decay as a consequence.

This news is a striking answer to the notions put forth by the new Massachusetts Senator, Mr. Wilson, on the Tariff. It is simply the result of British Free trade. There is no use of disguising the truth, and shifting the tremendous fact on to other causes than the real one. A people which does not manufacture for itself, and exports its gold, must go to ruin. There is no help for it. We have no faith in the assured prosperity of California as a member of the Union, nor national policy is so altered that she can build up manufactures and agriculture in proportion. This may not suit Massachusetts, which has many years the start of California and looks to her as England does to the Union in general; but it is a fact which is not the less true. Give us a Protective policy equal to all exigencies, and California can revive and flourish—but not otherwise. Without it she will toil and sweat that others may grow rich, and eat the bread of poverty and folly.—N. Y. Tribune.

Our readers will please bear in remembrance that they have no banks, or paper money in San Francisco, or California. We refer to this, for the purpose of again reminding some people of the fact that great commercial revolutions do frequently occur where we do not exist. California, without a paper money is much more depressed than in New-England, where they have a bank in every town. Other causes enter into these affairs, and the leading ones are set forth in the above extract from the Tribune. (O. S. Journal.)

## THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

We find in the Ohio Statesman of yesterday the report of the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, for the last fiscal year, ending Nov. 15th, 1854. We make the following abstract:

The total receipts and earnings for eleven months and a half, amount to \$74,876.69. The total expenses for ordinary purposes, during the same period, were \$47,668.11. To the Directors think the salaries of the officers and guards (\$19,899.56) should be added, which would leave the expenses to \$67,567.67, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$7,309.29. But if the salaries are not included in the ordinary expenses the balance would be \$26,704.69.

The Directors do not seem disposed to encourage the belief that the Penitentiary is a money-making institution; or that the expenses, instead of being increased for the support and punishment of criminals, are absolutely increased. They say a full statement of all the expenditures for the "punishment of criminals," and also for costs of conviction and transportation, will give an entirely different view of the matter.

Extensive repairs were made upon the prison in 1853-5, which were rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of the prison buildings and fixtures, and the destruction by fire of the north half of the west wing of the chapel. The amount expended on these repairs was \$16,098.78, of which \$18,223.99 were paid last year, and the balance the year before. This sum, added to the ordinary expenses, would swell them to \$85,201.57, and show a balance of \$10,524.48 against the institution. The Penitentiary, therefore, instead of being a source of profit to the State, has in fact been a tax upon it.

The cost of conviction and transportation during the past year, amounts to \$27,954.13, which is paid by the State, on the certificate of the Warden. Very little of this is ever collected.

The Directors think the institution can be made to pay all expenses for its maintenance, including the salaries of officers and guards, ordinary repairs, and probably a part of the whole of the costs of transportation. In action; but they complain that they cannot do this long as the wages of the convicts are so low, and provisions, &c., so high. In some contracts which the Directors have lately made, the price of convict labor has been advanced from forty to sixty cents per day, and all their other material statements absolutely false. The society of the Sag-Nichis, to which I belong, is not political, and has nothing to do with politics.

dinary expenses," the salaries of the officers and guards, and the costs of conviction and transportation, and leave a balance in the Treasury of \$9,207.50.

Twenty convicts have been hired for five years to W. T. & S. D. Day, to cut "wood type," at sixty cents per day; and twenty-five have been hired to Jacob Strickler for five years, at sixty cents, for inexperienced hands, for the first year, and one dollar per day for practical hands, who have had nine months experience, to work at the business of stone-cutting. Both branches of business are to be carried on within the walls of the prison, the contractors to furnish their own shops, and provide their own fuel. The Directors refused to give their assent to a proposal to contract for convict labor, at sixty cents per day, to be employed in cooping. A mandamus has been applied for, to compel them to award a contract, but it has not been heard. It has been found impossible to carry out, to any beneficial extent, that provision of the law which requires the Warden to classify as to age, crime, second conviction, &c. The Directors suggest that a separate place of confinement be prepared for youthful offenders, who compose about a fourth of all the convicts—there being at this time one hundred and forty-eight, out of five hundred and eighty-seven persons in the prison, who are under twenty-one years of age.

Up to November 1, the convicts had earned \$684.85 by "over-work," and many had employed the time gained in attending the prison school. Difficulty having been experienced in determining of what a day's work should consist, in some kinds of employment the Directors have determined to give "good prisoners" a certain amount per week, or an average with those doing "over-work."

The "Prison School," required by the law of last winter, has been put into successful operation. Some sixty of the illiterate convicts, (and there are one hundred and twenty-two who cannot read or write, and ninety-seven others who can only read print,) have attended it during a portion of the last summer. The school was kept in the Chapel, and attended by those who had finished their tasks, but very few are now able to gain sufficient time; consequently it has been discontinued for the present. But we are pleased to say that instruction in Reading and Arithmetic will be continued. The Chaplain proposes to occupy the evening of each day in their cells. This plan will be attended with some inconvenience, but it is the only resort during the winter months. The school will be resumed in the spring, as soon as the days are of sufficient length.

The Sunday School, under the superintendence of the Chaplain, is in successful operation, and is well attended. The convicts all cheerfully attend Divine service in the Chapel on Sunday, and give marked attention. There were forty-four deaths in the institution during the year. There was much sickness during the summer, but it disappeared with the return of cool weather, and good health now prevails.

## THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, March 22, 1855.

The Convention on Saturday nominated the following ticket to be supported at the ensuing election:—

Justice of the Peace,  
Martin Warren,  
Trustees,  
David Brown,  
Sol. Bentley, Jr.,  
Garrison Chalk,  
Clerk,  
James Thompson,  
Treasurer,  
George Brown,  
Assessor,  
John Tate,  
Constables,  
Wm. Riley,  
Wm. Evans.

The editor of the Gazette has taken the wrong tack towards us in his last paper. He proceeds upon the false ground that we are desirous of driving from our shores all foreigners—that we prescribe a set of men because they see fit to worship God in a peculiar manner. We defy him to prove by our articles or our life that we entertain any such views. His quotations from Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward, have no application to us. We never said that foreigners could not fight bravely, nor that they were unworthy of countenance or support. We do think, however, that the names of Scott and Seward are very much out of place in the mouths of such men as the editor of the Gazette. After spending all the exuberance of their vituperation on them, and denouncing them for "traitors" and "old grannies," he must now turn about and quote them as the best authority to maintain his positions. We reiterate that we do not read the expostulations. We can generally tell what an article contains by its caption, so your wonder on that score is rather shallow.

Johnes and the Sag-Nichis.

Some time since, we published some letters from a certain George W. Johnes, who had been sent out from the Federal City to organize Sag-Nichis societies, and becoming drunken fell into the hands of the officers of the law. Fearing that the publication of those letters might have a bad effect on his character (?) he addressed the following note to Col. Medary of the Ohio Statesman:—

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1855.

Editor Ohio Statesman: I have observed in the Cleveland Leader of the 2d inst. an article under the head of Sag-Nichis, in which is quoted from the Crawford County Journal of the 1st inst. three letters, purporting to have been written by myself to the Editor of the Journal, on various ridiculous subjects, and dated Mansfield, February 16, and Ashland, February 19, and 24, 1855. I have to state that every line of those letters are forgeries, and all their material statements absolutely false. The society of the Sag-Nichis, to which I belong, is not political, and has nothing to do with politics.

selecting men to office. In both articles of the Bucyrus Journal and the Cleveland Leader, the text is forged, and the comments are lies. You will, therefore, oblige me by republishing this note.

Truly yours,  
GEORGE W. JONES.

We place the above on record for two reasons:—first, because we published the first letters, and we desire to give Mr. J. the benefit of his denial; second, because we wish to prove that Mr. Johnes not only wrote the first letter, but did when he wrote the last.

Johnes was Clerk of the last House of Representatives at Columbus. While in that office he was a notorious tippler, often so much under the influence of liquor that it was clearly apparent to persons in the Hall. This we say, not only from our own observation, but on the authority of members of the House. This then shows that he had been in the habit of getting drunk.

Again, the Mansfield Herald says, of this same occurrence:—

Johnes, the traveling agent of Pierce, who is engaged in organizing "Sag-Nichis" secret political societies is actually a clerk at Washington; that he was actually arrested at this place on or about the time referred to, for being drunk, and that he ran away without coming to trial. He was so drunk that he probably did not know the exact state of the case. His bail bond was made out, but not signed; and while it was under the signature of Johnes in such cases, and has been allowed almost every man, drinker or seller, yet tried before our Mayor, (none of whom ever thought of so mean an act,) and slipping out, cleared himself.

This proves that he was not only drunk, but was arrested for being so, and he, himself confesses to being a member of the Sag-Nichis society. This proves about everything the letters contained to be true.—But we have a trifle more evidence to the same effect, which we may as well introduce here. The following appeared in the O. S. Journal of the 16th inst:

It is now proved that our friend Sheridan of the Ashland Union, and a prominent member of the Locofoco State Central Committee, went with Johnes, the Washington agent, to establish a lodge of Sag-Nichis at Mansfield. After the disastrous termination of the affair before the Mayor and the Mayor's office, Mr. Sheridan returned home, and in his next paper, abused the Mayor, Marshal, and citizens of Mansfield most roundly. He accused the officials with endeavoring to levy blackmail upon travelers, and advised all persons who had occasion to visit that town, to drive to the Mayor's office, pay the cost, get a pass to go through town on business, &c.

To this the Marshal of Mansfield Mr. G. T. Huxton, replies through the columns of the Mansfield Herald, by giving a history of the case. It is too long to copy, but it shows a state of intoxication on the part of Johnes, and in the open streets of the town, that could not pass unnoticed when any regard is paid to the provisions of the law. SHERIDAN very properly tried to assist his friend Johnes and keep him within the bounds of ordinary decency. When JOHNES got out of the sleigh at the hotel, he fell into the mud and water. When he attempted to walk across the street "he fell down twice or three times." SHERIDAN then took him by the arm and held him up. The entire affair, as recited by the Marshal over his own name, in disgraceful to the Washington Enquirer, and we are surprised that SHERIDAN should attempt to sustain him in his paper.

All these developments go to demonstrate that the leading Locofocos of Ohio are actively engaged in banding the foreign population together, in secret political societies, for the purpose of opposing at the polls the American sentiment. The societies are in opposition, and it is not difficult to determine which is destined to go to the wall, in the coming struggle.

Now, Mr. Grossinger, what think you of our retraction of the charges against Johnes? Which is the sooner to be believed, a man who is a notorious drunkard, or men whose characters are unimpeached and above suspicion. The question is now purely one of veracity between Mr. Johnes on the one hand, and the Mayor and editors in question on the other. Choose which you will believe.

## PROBATE COURT DECISIONS.

An article from a Wayne County paper has been "going the rounds" to the effect that Judge Bartley, of the Supreme Court had decided that a Sheriff was "not a proper officer for the Probate Court." We thought when we first saw the article that Judge B. had not read the Probate code very carefully, but at the same time we doubted the truth of the reported decision. It turns out that it was a great mistake, as the decisions of the Judge had no reference to that point, whatever. The following, which we find in the O. S. Journal of Saturday last, are the points decided:—

1st. That the judicial power of the Probate Courts is strictly confined and limited by statute; and that in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, he must strictly follow his statutory authority.

2d. That all process and orders from the Probate Court to an officer, in the execution of his judgment and sentence, must be in writing, and under the seal of the Court.

3d. That the Probate Court cannot imprison a man on a mere verbal order; and that a warrant of commitment, after sentence for a criminal offense, issued by the Probate Court, must be in writing, and under the seal of the Court, and plainly and clearly set out the criminal charge, as required by the act.

4th. That the proceedings of the Probate Court for violations of the law to restrain abuses in the traffic in intoxicating liquors must show, upon their face, that the criminal charge was substantially, and legally made, and that the judicial action of the Court was, in substance at least, in conformity with the essential requirements of the law.

The above may be relied on as correct, as we understand the Journal to say that the Judge reports them himself. This will save the Probate Judges throughout the State

much unnecessary, as by the former reported decision their power as a Court was almost all taken away.

## A NUT FOR ANTIQUARIANS.

A queer looking nondescript, of the genus homo called on us a day or two since and after delivering a homily on anti-diluvian manners and customs, left us the following:—

"In the 3d month and the 23th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, it came to pass that a certain man digged in the earth, who was by profession an antiquarian, and while so engaged it came to pass, that the instrument with which he was digging struck against something which yielded a sound as when metal is smitten.—Removing the earth above it he found it to be a metal box. The height of the box is 'half a cubit, and two cubits the length thereof, and one cubit the breadth thereof. On the box were strange characters, and old English letters engraved, the meaning whereof no man could tell. The letters were arranged thus:—

X X X  
X X X  
X X X

"Hour after hour have I pored over these 'hieroglyphic letters, but no solution comes to my tortured brain. But until the last hour in the 3d month shall I continue to study, and it at that time no solution greet my eye I will give it up, and the strange box shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, (on whose grounds it was discovered) for the inspection of the curious."

We give the quaint and curious paper just as we received it, and hope that before our paper goes to press next week we shall be enabled to present our readers with a solution.

The Panorama of Intemperance which exhibited in our place last week constituted the best temperance lecture we ever saw.—We say saw because it is the horrors of intemperance presented to the eye in a manner which no word painting can ever equal. It traces the young tippler in his downward career, (the tippler's course is always downward,) from the wealthy parlor, with its "sparkling catawba" and ivory chess board, to the low doggerly with its three cent "rot-gut" whiskey, and from thence to the noisome gutter and a lodging with the swine. The painter did "nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice," but every spectator must at once confess the truthfulness of the delineations, and the graphic style of the painting.

The singing, too, is worth more than the price of admission. Although they do not consider it the principal feature we consider their singing as good as the best.

We heartily recommend the gentlemen connected with this exhibition to the patronage of the public, as they are perfect gentlemen in every sense of the word.

We were by the last Gazette that Mr. Hiram Pennington refuses to give on the fusion ticket, which will no doubt make some confusion in the ranks of the fusionists.

In announcing the fusion ticket last week we accidentally omitted the name of the Assessor. Mr. Jacob Hall, who was last fall a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, is the candidate for Assessor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Livingston's Law Register; a guide for every man of business, and hand book of useful information. 8vo. pp. 622.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the above work. It is a work of value to every business man, and contains besides a list of all the principal towns and cities in the Union, a list of the State officers in every State in the Union, a list of the judicial officers, and the county officers of every county in the Union, a list of our ministers, diplomatic and commercial agents in foreign countries, a list of ministers from foreign countries, and their secretaries accredited to the U. S.—Insurance Co's; Banks; Railroads; table of Postages; government officers in Great Britain; forms for the authentication of Deeds in the various States of the Union; Rights of married women in the different States, &c., &c.

By remitting \$2 to the publisher, John Livingston, New York, a copy of the work will be forwarded. The postage is 25 cents.

Wool Trade.—The consumption of wool, of late years has increased very rapidly in England and on the continent. The British woolen manufacture now stands next to the cotton manufacture and employs one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of British capital; and the product forms more than a fourth part of British textile manufactures. Down to 1814 the British imported forty millions of pounds of wool, mostly from Spain; then they procured it from Germany; and within a few years immense supplies have been derived from Australia. It was predicted and feared that the gold discoveries would diminish the product in this country, but this has not been the case. Here are the imports from Australia in 1851 and 1853:

	1851—lbs.	1853—lbs.
Western Australia	368,500	24,000
South Australia	3,392,600	3,339,743
New South Wales	14,772,112	16,674,933
Victoria	17,269,521	20,822,692
Van Diemen's Land	5,198,083	5,614,736
New Zealand	809,203	690,730
Total	41,810,117	47,075,694

But the war of late years has diminished the product from the continent; and in Great Britain there has been a falling off of 50,000 bales in the import. At this time France is the largest market in the world for wool.—Uses sixty millions of dollars worth annually, and is largely increasing her exports. The Zollverein and Belgium use fifty millions of dollars worth.

Complaint of the Press—Stopping Papers—Non-paying Subscribers &c.

"When will men, women and Postmasters, learn that it is no use to return papers without designating the place from which they come! Job Pickleminid wishes his paper stopped," say the marginal readers. And Joes, this Mr. F., live in Nova Scotia, Texas, or some corner of England! We might find out in one or two hours, if we had the time to throw away. And perhaps not then; for it is likely there is several of the above name on our books. To the paper continues to go and the publisher gets a sound scolding every week.

Worse still; many order their paper stopped, after it has run 4, 6 or 8 weeks over the time, and not a word said about arrears. This might be borne now and then, but such a leakage the year through would sink a bigger ship than ours. Our business depends upon small sums, and at the risk of being thought unfair and unaccommodating, we continue to send the paper until full payment is made. Those who are not willing to pay little sums, can remain on our books until the subscription amounts to a sum they consider worth noticing.—Boston Post.

"The above remarks will apply to this meridian as well as any other. We have members of the Pickleminid family living hereabouts, and we copy for their benefit. It would be well if the Post article, or something like it were inserted in newspapers every week, until the people and their Postmasters should learn newspaper rules and newspaper honesty.—Warren Transcript.

"It is truly provoking the manner in which printers are cheated out of their just dues.—In fact many persons, it seems subscribe for papers without the least intention of paying for them, consequently hundreds of publishers have become involved in debt and are forced to sacrifice what little they own, and live in poverty. We have now a considerable number of subscribers' names on our books who have taken the paper for one or two years, who have 'moved off,' without paying a cent. Men who will thus willfully cheat a printer cannot meet with success in this world—and his neighbor's honesty is certainly in danger.—Cincinnati Gazette.

IMPURE LIQUOR DECISION.—A liquor seller was tried in Cincinnati, before Judge Van Hamm, Tuesday, and a decision rendered which places the State Liquor Law in singular and effective force. Being a jury trial, Judge Van Hamm charged that such a thing as a legal action in a criminal matter could not be—no man could in contemplation of law employ another to do an act which was in violation of the law. It could not, therefore, be held that a party indicated under this Liquor Law was innocent because he was employed by a principal. Both principal and agent would be liable, and they might be both prosecuted under the same indictment, the offense being such a one as might be jointly committed. The law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating drinks, and that includes everybody. It was not necessary that the sale of any particular kind of intoxicating liquor should be proved. The simple question being whether intoxicating liquor had been sold. Under this first section of the law one selling was sufficient; but under the fourth section as to whether this was a place of public resort, a single selling would not make the place a nuisance. And if in this case they should come to the conclusion that the defendant was simply a barkeeper, the question might arise, whether he could be convicted under this fourth section. The instruction of the Court was that such a party, having control of the establishment, would be considered in the eye of the law a keeper of the concern, and might be convicted under this fourth section.

The jury were out but twenty-five minutes when a verdict of guilty was rendered.—Judge Plinn, the defendant's counsel, made a motion for a new trial, the argument for which was to have been heard yesterday morning. If this case stands upon record it will be a fatal precedent for those liquor sellers who are devising various ways and means for evading the State and corporate laws.—Sandusky Register.

## Important to Postmasters and the Public.

In addition to the official notice of the Postmaster General on the subject, it may help to disseminate the information if we call special attention to the law, just passed by Congress, in diluting the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the 1st of April, 1855, by stamps or otherwise; and that from and after the 1st of January next postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

From and after the first of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles is three cents, and over three thousand miles ten cents. The law does not change the existing rate or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it affect the franking privilege.

The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to Postmasters on the subject as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed. We beg to suggest that editors generally throughout the United States would render an essential service to their readers by calling attention to this subject.—Nat. Intell.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, elections have been held in fourteen of the free States, which have resulted in the election of twenty-one anti-slavery members, six of whom are Anti-Nebraska members, and the total being twenty-seven. Nebraska members will be returned from those two States. It is now doubtful whether the administration will have one fifth of the House, the requisite number to call the yeas and nays.—Cin. Gazette.

As the miners were blasting in a coal mine at Chesterfield, Va., on the 19th, an explosion occurred, which produced sad havoc with the workmen. Fifty hands were supposed to be at work in the mine. Of the number at the last dates, sixteen had been taken out alive, and eight dead. Many of those taken out alive are not expected to survive.

The temperance bill imposing imprisonment for the first offence against its provisions, has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Of the New York police, 717 were born in this country, and 434 are foreigners. Of these, 393 are natives of Ireland.

April Fool.

The Rosetta Armstrong Case.

We are yet in ignorance of the result in this singular case, before the Commissioner at Cincinnati. The circumstances under which this case was carried away from this city are substantially as follows:—

Yesterday forenoon, a gentleman called at Dr. Conter's residence, where Rosetta was employed, and inquired for him. He was at home. About noon, when the Doctor was in, two gentlemen called, and said they wished to consult him professionally. They inquired about his hydropathic establishment, and desired to see the accommodations. As they acted like gentlemen he treated them as such.

In passing through one of the rooms they discovered Rosetta, and one of them immediately spoke to her. She recognized him as a person she had seen in Louisville, and they had a word of conversation. The other gentlemen then pulled out a paper and told Dr. that he had a warrant for the arrest of Rosetta as a fugitive slave. He said it was issued by a United States Commissioner and was in the proper form. He asked the Dr. if he intended to resist their taking her with them. He said he should resist until he had time to consult with his friends. He then went immediately to a near neighbor to give the alarm. As soon as he left, the two men seized Rosetta, one on each side, and bore her to the carriage which was in waiting. She had on neither bonnet, shawl, or other protection for out door exposure.—Just as Dr. Conter returned, they were putting her into the carriage, which was a close one, procured at one of our livery stables.—They then drove immediately to the Depot, and transferred their prize to the cars that were about ready to start for Cincinnati.

Meanwhile, alarm spread, and several citizens arrived at the depot before the train started. The persons having her in possession claimed to have legal process, and showed, by presentation of revolvers &c., that they were determined to take her with them. Dr. Ide and Mr. Van Slyke proceeded to Cincinnati with the parties. Several gentlemen in Cincinnati were telegraphed to, informing them of the transaction, and asking them to be prepared to meet the party on their arrival.

We have no news from there this morning, and the Cincinnati papers do not refer to the subject. Mr. Van Slyke has sent back word that the process was issued by a U. S. Commissioner upon the affidavit of the Rev. Mr. DENNISON, that Rosetta was a fugitive slave, &c. We forbear extended comments in this case till we know more definitely about the nature of the legal process by which she was seized. That the whole affair is an outrage is evident, from the brutal manner in which the girl was seized and carried away. If the Reverend Mr. Dennison has sworn that Rosetta is a fugitive slave, he has clearly committed perjury, and he should be held responsible to the laws of Ohio for it. Meanwhile, we wait for further developments.—O. S. Journal.

The Louisville Courier, gives an account of the celebration of St. Patrick's day in that city which is not creditable to either Americans or Irishmen. It is said that the Irishmen sundered from the Court House window an effigy of "Sam." They then had a military and civic procession through the streets. Nine Irishmen were committed to jail, on Sunday morning the dead bodies of three others were found, one had frozen to death, another had fallen down stairs and broke his neck, and another was murdered by some one unknown.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES.—In Camden South Carolina, a few days ago, nineteen slaves, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Breard, were sold at auction for \$64,575, which is an average of more than \$850. The number included several children and old negroes.

THE LATE MYSTERY.—The discovery of the body of the late Emma Moore, on Monday, and the subsequent post mortem examination, by three reputable physicians, throws light upon a mystery which, but an hour before the discovery, was veiled in darkness.—It is but an end to ten thousand stories, to the speculations which incited, led her, in crime, and the surmises that she had, for a reason best known to herself, left her home to become the victim and votary of degradation and crime. It is now so evident that Emma Moore was the victim of a heartless seducer, that no man longer doubts. In consequence of her fall and an apprehension of her shame, she either destroyed her own life, or it was taken by some person else who had an equal interest in concealing her disgrace. There will be different opinions on this subject.

It seems probable that if the act was voluntary and premeditated, she would have left her money and gold watch at home, where they would have been of service to her friends. There is no mark of violence discovered upon her person, and if she was murdered, it must have been done by some one possessing her confidence, who could easily persuade her into an evening walk in a locality where a sudden push might in an unguarded moment, precipitate her from a bridge into the water.

We need scarcely say, that if such was the manner of her death, although the truth may never be ascertained in the legal mode, the conviction of the community points with settled certainty to the guilty individual.—But although he may be innocent of this crime, it is morally certain, that he is guilty of one no less atrocious.—Rich. Dem.

THE DEFAULTER SHEROCK.—The American Consul at Basle, in Switzerland, has written to Mr. Given, of Millersburg, the particulars of the arrest of Sherock, the defaulting Treasurer of Holmes county. He was arrested by the Basle police at Neuchatel on the 18th of January, and \$7,000 of the money recovered. Sherock insists that the whole proceedings touching his arrest are illegal; that his bonds as Treasurer are not forfeited until some time in June that it was not his intention to defraud the Treasury of Holmes county of a single cent, and that he proposed to return the money used before the time for the forfeiture of his bonds. The Commissioner of Holmes county have sent out Mr. Jos. Given to bring Sherock back.—Cleve. Herald.

The first business train of cars crossed this splendid bridge yesterday at half-past ten o'clock. This train consisted of one large imported heavy draft locomotive, weighing thirty-five tons, a tender and 22 loaded freight cars, filling the bridge from tower to tower. The freight cars averaged 12 tons in weight, making the entire weight on the bridge, the cars having stopped to test it, over 300 tons. The bridge, while this immense weight was resting upon it, which it did for five minutes, sank about 3 inches, and betrayed not the slightest weakness. Everything appeared as solid as the rock on which the bridge is anchored.

The dashing 93d Highlanders, the pride of the English army, left Constantinople 800 strong, and after their arrival in the Crimea received an addition of 150 men. This gallant regiment has recently returned to Constantinople, reduced to fourteen men and five officers, though still bearing their glorious and unsullied banner.

April Fool.

It is hereby given to those who may be desirous of undertaking the building of a Meeting House in Uxolatown for the Associate Reform Church.

Proposals for building said Church will be received on the 7th day of April at the old Union Church at 12 o'clock on said day, when the matter will be taken into consideration as to the amount of material to be used out of said old church in constructing the new. The house to be frame, 40 by 50 feet, and the undertaker to furnish their own material.

WM. SHARP,  
WM. CALDWELL,  
ANDREW WALKER,  
WM. ROSS, Building Com.  
E. BALES,  
THOS. COLBERTSON,  
WM. TAYLOR,  
March 24th, 1855.

The Providence Post says that it is a fact that has triumphed in New Hampshire. This is the usual modest vein of the Locofoco party. They are "the people." When they triumph, it is "the people's" triumph. When they are defeated, it is only a "faction" that has gained the victory. Modest! As if "the people" did not accomplish the defeat. The world has become weary of this intolerable arrogance and exclusiveness. Americans are rising every where in their strength to cast off the control of which foreigners have exercised over them under the name of the Sham Democracy. They will show that they are not a "faction," but "the people"—the American people.

KNOW-NOTHINGS AND SLAVERY.—